

Health Care Provider Fact Sheet

Disease Name

Propionic academia

Alternate name(s)
Acronym

Propionyl-CoA carboxylase deficiency, PCC deficiency, Ketotic hyperglycinemia
PA

Disease Classification

Organic Acid Disorder

Variants

Yes

Variant name

Late onset (> 6weeks)

Symptom onset

Neonatal

Symptoms

Episodic crises leading to neurologic damage, coma and death.

Natural history without treatment

Metabolic crises may lead to neurologic damage including mental retardation, movement disorders, seizures. coma and sudden death are also possible.

Natural history with treatment

If treatment instituted before metabolic crisis, normal IQ and development may be seen. Treatment may improve some symptoms of affected individuals.

Treatment

Protein restricted diet with supplementary medical formula, carnitine supplementation, ketone monitoring, avoidance of fasting, cornstarch supplementation, biotin supplementation. Antibiotic (metronidazole and neomycin) treatment. Human growth hormone therapy.

Emergency Medical Treatment

See sheet from American College of Medical Genetics (attached) or for more information, go to website: <http://www.acmg.net/StaticContent/ACT/C3.pdf>

Physical phenotype

Characteristic facies including frontal bossing, widened depressed nasal bridge, epicanthal folds, long philtrum, upturned curvature of the lips and possible hypoplastic/inverted nipples.

Inheritance

Autosomal recessive

General population incidence

1:35,000 to 1:75,000 (may be underestimate as infants may die undiagnosed)

Ethnic differences

Yes

Population

Saudi Arabia

Ethnic incidence

1:2000 to 1:5000

Enzyme location

Mitochondria

Enzyme Function

Intermediary in the metabolism of isoleucine, valine, threonine and methionine.

Missing Enzyme

Propionyl-CoA carboxylase

Metabolite changes

Increased glycine in blood and urine, 3-hydroxypropionic acid in blood and urine, methylcitrate, tiglic acid, tiglylglycine butanone and propionyl glycine in urine.

Prenatal testing

Enzyme activity in amniocytes. GCMS assay in amniotic fluid. If DNA mutations known, DNA testing is possible.

MS/MS Profile

N/A

OMIM Link

www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/dispomim.cgi?id=232000

Genetests Link

www.genetests.org

Support Group

Organic Acidemia Association

www.oaanews.org

Save Babies through Screening Foundation

www.savebabies.org

Genetic Alliance

www.geneticalliance.org

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